

L5 ANSWER 109 OF 575 CA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 133:354110 CA
 ED Entered STN: 07 Dec 2000
 TI Light-weight composite wall slurry and method for forming
 composite wall
 IN Tang, Shaolin
 PA Peop. Rep. China
 SO Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 6 pp.
 CODEN: CNXXEV
 DT Patent
 LA Chinese
 IC ICM C04B028-00
 ICS C04B028-32; C04B018-08; C04B038-00; E04B002-84
 CC 58-3 (Cement, Concrete, and Related Building Materials)
 Section cross-reference(s): 38, 57

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CN 1251358	A	20000426	CN 1999-114488	19991015
PRAI	CN 1999-114488		19991015		

AB The slurry comprises cement 60-70, fly
 ash 15-25, thermal-insulating light-wt. aggregate 2-10, air
 entraining agent 1-5, and additives 2-11 wt.%. Preferably, the
 cement is Cl-O-Mg cement, Portland cement, or
 Al sulfate cement; the light-wt. aggregate is sawdust, perlite,
 or crushed foamed particle; the air entraining agent is rosin thermal
 polymer, ligninsulfonate, or bone glue; the additive is high-efficiency
 water reducer (DNI or JK series products), early strength agent,
 or waterproofing agent (Ca aluminate or ferrous sulfate). The composite
 wall is formed by pouring the slurry into closed mold through a
 hole on the top of the mold, curing, removing the mold, and filling the
 holes with the slurry, where steel wires are used to strengthen
 the wall.
 ST composite wall slurry light wt; cement flyash sawdust
 perlite wall slurry; rosin ligninsulfonate bone glue wall
 slurry
 IT Sawdust
 (aggregate, slurry comprising; light-wt. composite wall